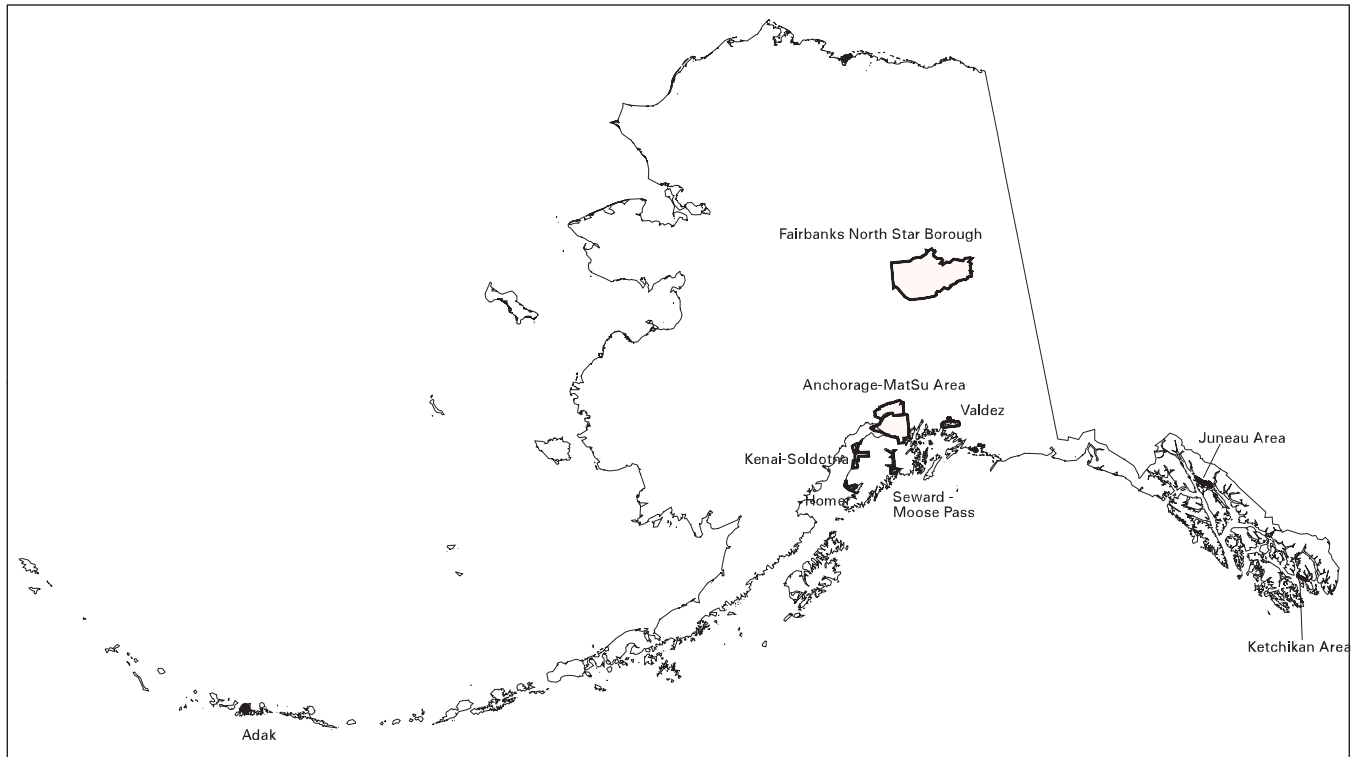


DO THESE REGULATIONS APPLY TO YOU?

Are you a rural Alaska resident? You must be a rural Alaska resident to harvest wildlife under Federal subsistence regulations. You must have your primary, permanent residence in a rural area to qualify to hunt under Federal subsistence regulations. A seasonal residence does not qualify you as a rural resident.

Federal Nonrural Areas



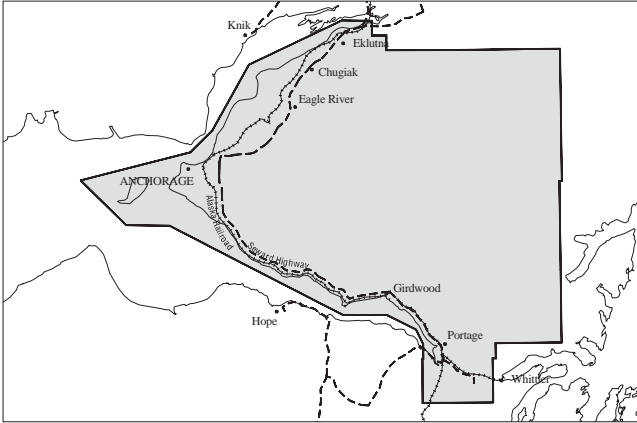
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All communities and areas in Alaska are rural, except:

- **Adak**
- **Anchorage** (Municipality)
- **Fairbanks**
- **Homer** area (Homer, Anchor Point, Kachemak City and Fritz Creek)
- **Juneau** area (Douglas, Juneau, West Juneau)
- **Kenai** area (Clam Gulch, Kalifornsky, Kasilof, Kenai, Nikiski, Salamantof, Soldotna, Sterling)
- **Ketchikan** area (Clover Pass, Herring Cove, Ketchikan City, Ketchikan East, Mountain Point, North Tongass Highway, parts of Pennock Island, Saxman East)
- **Seward** area (Seward and Moose Pass)
- **Valdez**
- **Wasilla** area (Big Lake, Bodenberg Butte, Houston, Palmer, Wasilla)

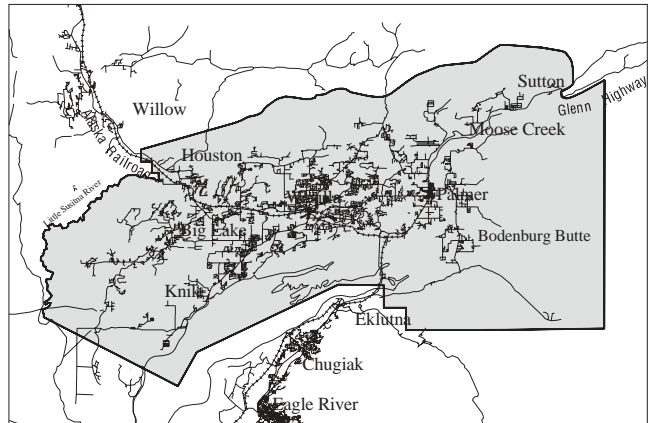
MAPS OF NONRURAL AREAS

Anchorage Municipality Nonrural Area



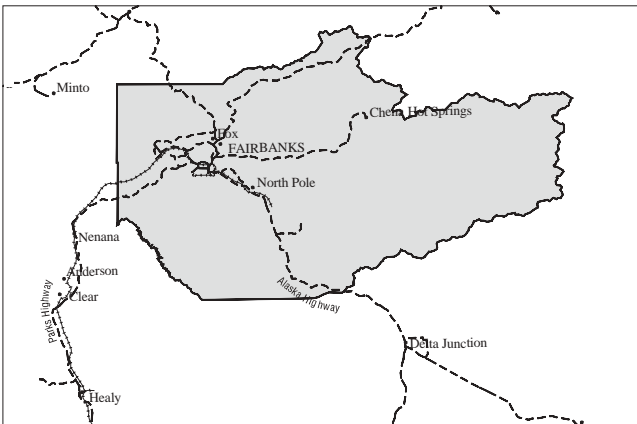
Map generated by GIS

Matanuska Susitna Nonrural Area



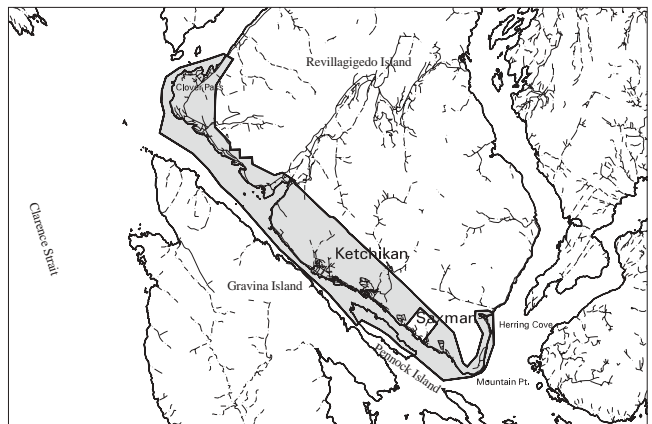
Map generated by GIS

Fairbanks North Star Borough Nonrural Area



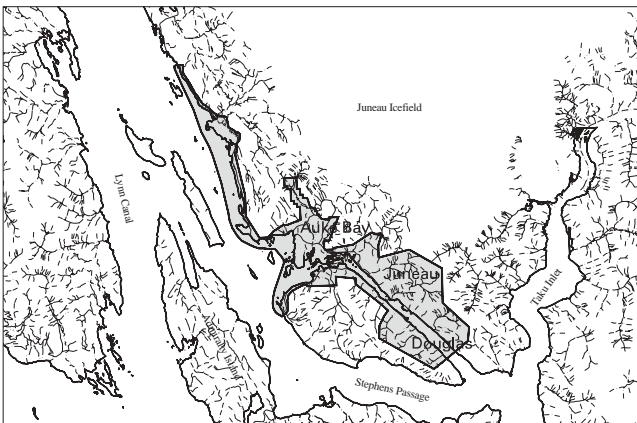
Map generated by GIS

Ketchikan Nonrural Area



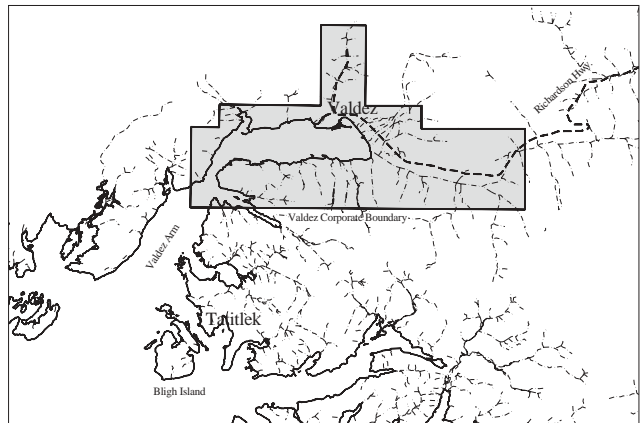
Map generated by GIS

Juneau Nonrural Area



Map generated by GIS

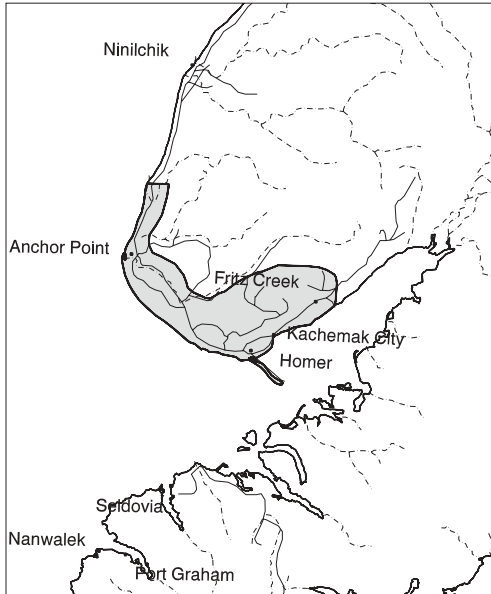
Valdez Nonrural Area



Map generated by GIS

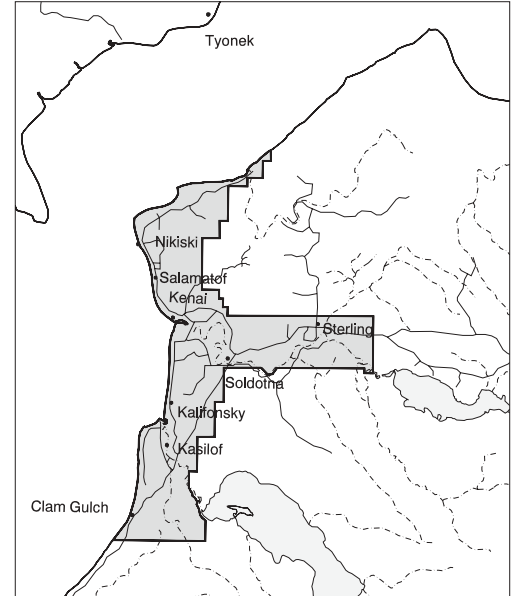
MAPS OF NONRURAL AREAS

Homer Nonrural Area



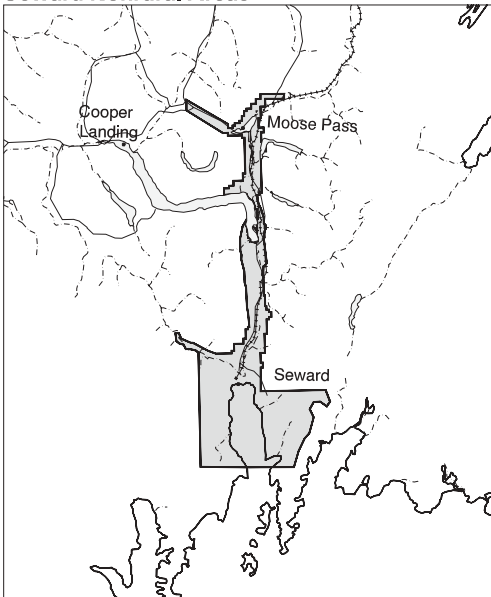
homer_nonrural_4100 102

Kenai Nonrural Areas



kenai_nonrural_4100 102

Seward Nonrural Areas



seward_nonrural_4100 102

Are you a rural Alaska resident?

1

You must be a rural Alaska resident to harvest fish and wildlife under Federal subsistence regulations. All communities and areas in Alaska are rural with the following exceptions:

- Adak
- Municipality of Anchorage
- Fairbanks North Star Borough
- Homer area (Homer, Anchor Point, Kachemak City and Fritz Creek)
- Juneau area (including Juneau, West Juneau and Douglas)
- Kenai area (Clam Gulch, Kalifonsky, Kasilof, Kenai, Nikiski, Salamantof, Soldotna, Sterling)
- Ketchikan area (including Ketchikan City, Clover Pass, North Tongass Highway, Ketchikan East, Mountain Point, Herring Cove, Saxman East, and parts of Pennock Island)
- Seward area (Seward and Moose Pass)
- Valdez
- Wasilla area (including Palmer, Wasilla, Sutton, Big Lake, Houston, and Bodenberg Butte)

2

Do you qualify for customary and traditional use?

You must have your primary, permanent residence in a rural area to qualify to hunt under Federal subsistence regulations. A seasonal residence does not qualify you as a rural resident.

The Federal Subsistence Board determines which communities or areas have customarily and traditionally taken a wildlife population. These customary and traditional use determinations are listed along with seasons and harvest limits in each management unit. There are additional National Park Service eligibility requirements that apply to National Park System areas (see page 9).

If the Board has not made a customary and traditional use determination for a wildlife population in the unit, then **all rural residents** of Alaska may use that population. If there is a positive determination for specific communities or areas, only those communities and areas have a Federal subsistence priority for that species in that unit.

No Federal subsistence priority means that the Federal Subsistence Board has determined that there is no customary and traditional subsistence use of that wildlife population. In these cases, there are no Federal subsistence seasons for that area. Hunting may be permitted under State of Alaska regulations.

The Fish and Wildlife Service and the local National Park Service superintendent maintain the list of individuals having customary and traditional use on National Parks and Monuments.

3

Will you be hunting or trapping on Federal public lands?

The regulations apply to Federal public lands only. Such lands include lands managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and U.S.D.A Forest Service. The regulations do not apply to State or private lands. There are no Federal open seasons in units which have no Federal public lands.

Look at the map for the unit within which you wish to **harvest wildlife** to check the land status. For more detailed information, contact an office of the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, or U.S.D.A. Forest Service in the area where you wish to harvest wildlife. A list of agency addresses and phone numbers can be found at the back of this booklet.

Is there an open season?

4

Check the season and harvest limit tables in this booklet to see if there is an open season within a management unit for the species that you wish to take.

What is the harvest limit?

5

Check the season and harvest limit tables in this booklet to see what the harvest limit is for the species that you wish to take within each management unit.

Other important information

6

Several other sections of this booklet contain important information. Read the **Special Provisions** for the management unit where you wish to take wildlife. This section lists unit-specific information, including areas where the subsistence take is restricted in some manner or where special opportunities occur.

Additional information can be found in the **General Information** and **Subsistence Taking of Wildlife** sections of this booklet.

For regulations relating to fisheries, see the Subsistence Management Regulations for the Harvest of Fish and Shellfish on Federal Public Lands and Waters in Alaska.

Do you have the necessary licenses, permits, harvest tickets and tags?

7

Rural residents must possess a resident license to hunt or trap under these regulations. All Alaskan residents between the ages of 16 and 60 must possess a State of Alaska license to hunt or trap in Alaska. Residents 60 years or older may obtain a free permanent identification card issued by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. You must carry your license or identification card with you while taking wildlife for subsistence uses. Licenses can be purchased at many stores and other outlets in Alaska. Contact the local office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game for more details.

Subsistence users, including designated hunters, must possess and comply with any permits, harvest tickets, or tags required by State or Federal regulations. In those instances where the Federal subsistence regulations require a Federal registration permit, subsistence users are not required to possess State permits, harvest tickets or tags. Licenses, permits, harvest tickets, tags or other documents must be shown, when requested, to State or Federal law enforcement agents. These permits, harvest tickets and tags are important tools used by wildlife managers to monitor and protect wildlife populations. Subsistence users are required to follow harvest reporting rules.

Cultural/Educational Permits

8

Your organization may apply to the Federal Subsistence Board for a permit to harvest wildlife for a qualifying cultural/educational program. A qualifying program must have instructors, enrolled students, minimum attendance requirements, and standards for successful completion of the course. Applications should be submitted to the Office of Subsistence Management 60 days prior to the earliest desired date of harvest. Permits will be issued for no more than one large mammal per culture/education camp. Large mammal species allowed to be harvested are limited to deer, moose, caribou, black bear, and mountain goat. Any animals harvested will count against any established Federal harvest quota for the area in which it is harvested.

STATE OF ALASKA GENERAL HUNTING REGULATIONS

Often the State of Alaska administers a hunt for the same species in the same area as a Federal subsistence hunt. You may not add the harvest limit from Federal subsistence and State general hunt regulations together to increase your harvest limit.

If you are not a rural resident of Alaska, you may hunt on most Federal public lands, except national parks and monuments, under State of Alaska general hunting regulations. You may not hunt under the Federal subsistence regulations in this booklet. Contact the Alaska Department of Fish and Game for a State regulations booklet and more information. Regulation booklets are available at many sporting goods stores.

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE LANDS

Subsistence use of resources in areas managed by the National Park Service is subject to additional rules and is restricted to local rural residents in national monuments and parks open to subsistence. National Park Service regulations govern which communities or individual residents qualify as local rural residents for specific National Park Service areas. Glacier Bay National Park, Katmai National Park, Kenai Fjords National Park, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, "old" McKinley National Park, and Sitka National Historical Park are closed to subsistence. Users of National Park Service areas are responsible for complying with these regulations (codified in 50 CFR Part 13, Subparts A, B and C).

For more information about National Park Service regulations affecting subsistence contact:

National Park Service
Alaska Support Office
2525 Gambell Street
Anchorage, AK 99503
907/257-2649
FAX: 907/257-2517

LAND OWNERSHIP PATTERNS

It is your responsibility to know who owns the land where you plan to take wildlife. State and private lands occur within many Federal public land units. These regulations apply only to Federal public lands, and maps in this booklet provide only a general outline of Federal public lands and closed areas. For more detailed information, contact an office of the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service or U.S.D.A. Forest Service in the area where you wish to take wildlife. A list of agency addresses and phone numbers can be found at the end of this booklet.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS

For detailed topographic maps, contact the U.S. Geological Survey, 4230 University Drive, Alaska Pacific University, Room 101, Anchorage, AK 99508, or telephone (907) 786-7011 or toll-free (800) USA-MAPS (in Alaska) to order quadrangle maps.

SUBSISTENCE TAKING OF MARINE MAMMALS AND MIGRATORY BIRDS

These regulations do not apply to the subsistence taking of marine mammals or migratory birds. The taking of these species is regulated by the Marine Mammal Protection Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, respectively. For information on **marine mammals**, contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Marine Mammal Management, 1011 E. Tudor Rd., Anchorage, Alaska 99503, or telephone (907) 786-3800 or (800) 362-5148. For information on **migratory birds**, contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Migratory Bird Management, 1011 E. Tudor Road, Anchorage, Alaska 99503, or telephone (907) 786-3443 or (800) 368-8890.

ALTERNATIVE PERMITTING SYSTEMS

Community harvest and designated hunter permitting and reporting systems are now in place in some communities. These systems are based on customary and traditional practices, including those associated with cultural and religious beliefs. The Federal Subsistence Board continues to work towards establishing other alternative community harvest and reporting systems where appropriate.

HOW CHANGES ARE MADE TO THESE REGULATIONS

Ideas and suggestions from subsistence users provide valuable insight on how to improve the Federal Subsistence Management Program. Subsistence users participate in the development and review of regulations by submitting proposals to change existing regulations, commenting on proposals, and testifying at public meetings.

Federal Subsistence Regional Advisory Councils provide an opportunity for rural Alaskans to be involved in the development of Federal subsistence regulations. Subsistence users have the opportunity to comment and offer input on subsistence issues at Council meetings, which are held at least twice a year.

Subsistence users also provide valuable wildlife harvest information. Cooperative agreements have been developed between the U.S. Government and several Native organizations to manage some subsistence activities more effectively. These organizations work in an advisory capacity and provide technical information and biological data to help address subsistence issues. In this manner, traditional and local knowledge is considered in subsistence management decisions.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF JULY 1, 2003 TO JUNE 30, 2004 REGULATIONS

August 2002	Proposed Federal Subsistence Regulations for the 2003 to 2004 regulatory year are published for public review.
August to October 2002	Public comment period on proposed regulations. Proposals to change Federal subsistence seasons, harvest limits, and methods and means of taking wildlife may be submitted.
September to October 2002	Federal Subsistence Regional Advisory Councils, representing ten geographic areas of the state, meet to consider the proposed regulations, develop proposals, and hear public comment.
December 2002 to January 2003	Federal Subsistence Regional Councils meet to review regional proposals and staff analyses, and to develop recommendations to the Federal Subsistence Board.
February to March 2003	Proposals to change regulations are distributed for public review and comment.
May 2003	Federal Subsistence Board meets to consider public and staff input on the proposals, hear additional public comment, and establish final regulations for the regulatory year.
July 1, 2003	Federal Subsistence Regulations for July 1, 2003, to June 30, 2004, become effective.